REZIVE

THE

BRITISH NATION.

Cuesbay, December 19. 1716.

Have long infifted upon the Brrots of the Age, I mean in their Party Capa-city; I have told you what every Party have had the Folly to expect from this Parliament, and have taken upon mea litrarliament, and have taken upon mea little to Prophesie the particular Disappointments they shall all meet—— I shall leave them now a while to their Fate, and shall retire me from the Chamour of the Parties: I shall perhaps please my self, at seeing every Thing I have foretold of these Things, come to pass—— And while the Facobites and High Figers Curse this Author, I shall laugh at them in my turn, satisfying my self to see them as little Masters of their

Passions in their Disappointments, as they were of their Senses in the Exposition.

And really I cansof but say, the Poly of our Parties can never better appear, than in the senseless Hopes, and wild Expositions they have own'd to have, in the Proceedings of the Parliament and Government, since our late Changes; I am now in Seasland, and here we talk openly, we Jesobites I mean, that this Parliament shall repeal the Succession, recall the Pretender, and explode the Revolution; That the der, and explode the Revolution; That the prefent Ministry shall Treat with France on the main Point of bringing in the Pretender, and that the Queen, (Gid bief) be

Majetts in the Possession but till that time)
that demit to him: You must Note, her
Majesty's Speech to the Parliament, tho' I
know it is spoken, is not yet come down to
Edinburgh, and the Facobites, by Consequence, not quite undeceived, and therefore these are their common Sayings.

Now as nothing can be more Lunatick than these Things --- So unless I had seen and heard it, and had a Thouland Witnesses to prove they are in earnest, when they talk thus, I could not have been fo Lunatick as to have thought it possible; but whether will not Party-blindness drive Mankind ? - Can any Thing be express'd in Words more Contradictory than these Things? — What a High Flying Tory Party may Aim at, Plot for, and flatter themselves with Expectations of, from Rab-bles, Tumults, and Divisions among Pro-testants, I will not answer for — Nay, I will not say, but the prevailing of a Tory Party in Britain, may, in Time, lead us to the Destruction of our Liberty, Religion, and Government, as the Coalequences but chat ever it can be done Patliamentazily, I deny as Impracticable, and I think in a Sense impossible, and therefore I have so often said, High Flying Projects would not be the Business of a Parliament, but that whateverthey were before, they would be Whigs when they came there-

The Parliament is indeed a Magnipotent Creature, but I think, it differs from all the Sensitive or Rational part of the Creation, and that particularly in this, that it cannot be Felo de se, it cannot, Parliamentarily speaking, destroy itself; it cannot A& against its own Constitution; the Reason That its Power to A& Parliamentarily, ceases, before that self-Murther I speak of, ean be brought so pass - The Succession of the Crown, the Effablishment of the Revolution, the Union, the Settlement of the respedive Churches These are Things Conflicted now, by the same Power which Conflituted the Parliament of Britain; and speaking with all Deference and Respect to the present Parliament, in my Opinion, ARE RESERV'D by that Conflicating Power, from the Parliament of Britain, as Things

which it has no Power to Alter -And on this Account it is, that I fay, The Parliament cannot be felo de se This Opinion of mine, is fortify'd by this Ar-This gument, drawn from the Treaty of Union itself, viz. That there are sundry Things mention'd in the faid Treaty, which it is left in the Power of the Parliament, and is exprelly flipulated, that the faid Parliament shall have Power to alter them; this, to me. Rrongly implies, That there are inodry Things, which the faid Perliament cannot alter; nay, some will say it implies, that all other Things but what are not fo express'd, may not be alter'd - But I shall not go that length.

But on the other Hand, there are Things which are flipulated express by the Treaty, not to be left, no, not to the Parliament of Britain to alter; such as the Church of Scotland in particular, and the Church of England; in both which, it is express gareed, That the Worshlp, Discipline, and Government of either Churches, shall be, and remain, to the respective Subjects, wishout any Alteration; mark that Word ANY, whether by Parliament or otherwise, so all

succeeding Generations.

I cannot but recommend this, to thole Gentlemen who would fain talk of a Tolleration of Episcopacy in Scotland, and the bringing Innovations in Worship upon that

People.

When then the Parliament of Britain can do, and cannot do a Thing at the same time; when they destroy the Power that Constituted them, and make that cease to be, which they did not Create When the Parliament can Vote themselves no Parliament, and then Ast as a Parliament, when they can kill themselves, and then live after they have done it THEN, and not till then, can the Parliament of Britain in a Parliamentary Capacity, repeal the Succession, and call in the Pretender.

Again, Will a Beautiful Woman with a large Fortune, Marry'd to a tender laving Husband, and having by that Marriage a largeFamily of Comely, Dutiful, and Pleafant Children—Andpaffionatlyloving that Hus-

band

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band and her Children ; Will the quit the Efate in which the has a fair Possession by Jointure, abandon her dear Children, and demit the Right in her Husband, in Favour of a W....? Will she do this? Perhaps she will: As the honest Citizen said, that was made to believe, Six French-men Stole away the Monument, and were carrying it over London Bridge, but being flopt by the Watch, were oblig'd to earry it back again, and fet it where they had it; SUCH A THING MAY BE, said the Innocent, BUT 'TIS VERY UNLIKELY ____ New tho' -Yet of fuch 2 fuch a Thing thould be -Thing as the Queen of Britain demitting to the Pretender-THAT CAN NEVER BE; it would be almost as Foolish to go about to argue against it, as it is fordld and absurd to suggest it ; I fay it cannot be; To fay her Majeffy will not, would be Unmannerly, but I think, with Humble Submiffi on, Her Majefty cannot; the Queen is Married to the Nation, her Coronation is a Wedding the People; her Majefty cannot Sue out a Divorce; her Majesty cannot abandon the Protection of her Subjects, the Defence of the Laws, the Regard to their Liberties, and Religion; the Coronation Oath is her Majefty's Marriage Covenant——The Husband cannot be dissolv'd from the Bond and Ohligation to the Wife, of the Wife to the Husband; No, the' they were bath to agree in it; They cannot be separated, but on the express Grimes flipulated in the Contrad, viz. ADULTERY; this Diffolves the Obligation of Marriage, and nothing

Nothing but Tyranny can Diffolve the Obligation here: TYRANNY, is a state Adultery on this Occasion, and no other; Nations may Sue out a Divorce against their Prince, and look upon the Marriage

as diffolv'd and void.

The like in Sovereigns to their People; Rebellion in Subject; is a Popular Tyranny, and is State Adultery in the other Part, and a Sovereign may Lawfully Renounce the Government of such a People—But a Legally Ruling Sovereign, over an Obedient People, the Laws have join'd them, let no man put them afunder; that is, no

Man may put them afunder, no, nor may they separate themselves.

I could illustrate this from Scripture—Where first, God the Supreme Sovereign, has cast off the Government of a People for their Rebellion—And this is express in the Case of the Children of Israel.

And where God for the Tyranny of the Sovereign, has diffolv'd the Allegiance of the People, even in Kioge, who were so fure Divino, being made so by his own im-

mediate Hand.

All these People therefore as I said before, must, of necessity, be dissappointed in this Parliament, nay, they are already disappointed, and the Associates in the North of Britain begin already to say it is all a Sham; That they have chang'd Handa in hopes of their Master being restor'd, but it is all come to nothing, and they are but where they were before; may the Truth of that be consirm'd, in every step this Parliament shall take—— And as the Enemy shall be disappointed in their Hopes, may Homest Men be disappointed in their Fears; and here I shall leave Things for a while to their Event; God Reigns, but Evenies shall be jeaser'd, and they that have him shall see before him.

I shall now reassume the Affair of National Credit, which is a Subject has suffer'd various Convulsions, from the Levity and Folly of the Times, and some, fince I had the opportunity to say any Thing of it.

the opportunity to fay any Thing of it.

That coy Lady, of whom I have occasionally endeavour'd to give you some Acquaintaince, has suffer'd really very hard Things among us—I gave you some of her History in a late Paper; I told you who brought her over hither, who brought her to be in Love with our Climate, and how far he Bugag'd her, to take up her Refidence among us; I gave you an Account how she was frighted almost out of her Wits, by the Sacheverell's Mob, how she fied into the City, endeavour'd to get a Lodging in the Bank, being loth to loave a Place she had so long siv'd in—But when she heard that the Mob talk'd of going in Mr. Shower's Meeting-House, which was next Door to it, and knowing how

cafie a Prev she might be to them, she hid herself in a Rich Merchants House in This Merchant, Charm'd with hea Beauty, Entertain'd her chearfully at first - But thinking to make a Prey of her, he attempted very basely to Ravish her one Tuesday, being a Foreign Post Night — But she seeing him draw Bills,

where he had no Effects, prefuming upon his having her in Possession-She suspeded the Fraud, forfook him, caus'd all his Bills to come back Protested, and he has had the loss of her Acquaintance ever since.

She has had several Changes in her Circumftances fince that, of which I may give

you an Account in my next-

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